

All Honor To Julius Fleischmann

The First Citizen of Cincinnati, Who Promised To Raise a Million Dollars For the Red Cross and Exceeded It By Over Seven Hundred Thousand.—Fleischmann Has Always Been a Real Friend of Organized Labor, Who Are Proud of His Success.

Julius Fleischmann can well be given the honor of being the first citizen of the Queen City.

It will be recalled that the former Mayor gave it out that he would raise a million dollars for the Red Cross. It was believed that such a thing was impossible but he did it and raised over seven hundred thousand dollars in excess of that amount.

It must also be remembered that the business of Mr. Fleischmann, Harry M. Levy, the Freibergs, and others among the heaviest contributors, was in jeopardy by federal enactments, which makes their generosity the more praiseworthy. Charlie Christie is another who is entitled to the praise of every patriotic citizen. He was in the thick of the fight and besides gave liberally to the fund.

In striking contrast is the contribution of William Cooper Procter. The business of this gentleman was not in danger but on the contrary his company was making immense amounts by the sale of glycerine to the Government. Had Procter given a million he would not have missed it and the mawkish sentiment which certain papers are endeavoring to attach to this enemy of labor is sickening. Mr. Procter posed at the noon-day luncheon at the Hotel Gibson but did not deceive any one. He was said to be "an angel" but this title was probably conferred on him by the local Republican organization.

PICKETING BARRED.

Portland, Ore.—By a referendum vote the people of this city have passed an anti-picketing ordinance which makes it unlawful "to compel or force any person to alter his mode of carrying on his business." The law defines an activity of this character "a conspiracy to injure the trade, business or commerce of any person doing business in the city of Portland."

Hereafter, any attempt to interfere with low wages or poor working conditions will result in a fine of \$500 and six months in jail, or both, if the law is strictly enforced. The trade union movement made stout resistance to this proposal, which was advocated by business men who believe that force can silence discontent.

WAGE LAW UPHELD.

Little Rock, Ark.—The State Supreme Court has upheld the Arkansas minimum wage law which provides that inexperienced women employees shall receive not less than \$1 a day and after six months the rate shall not be less than \$1.25 a day for nine hours. The court said:

"The strength, intelligence and virtue of each generation depends to a great extent upon the mothers. Therefore, the health and morals of the women are a matter of grave concern to the public, and consequently, to the state itself."

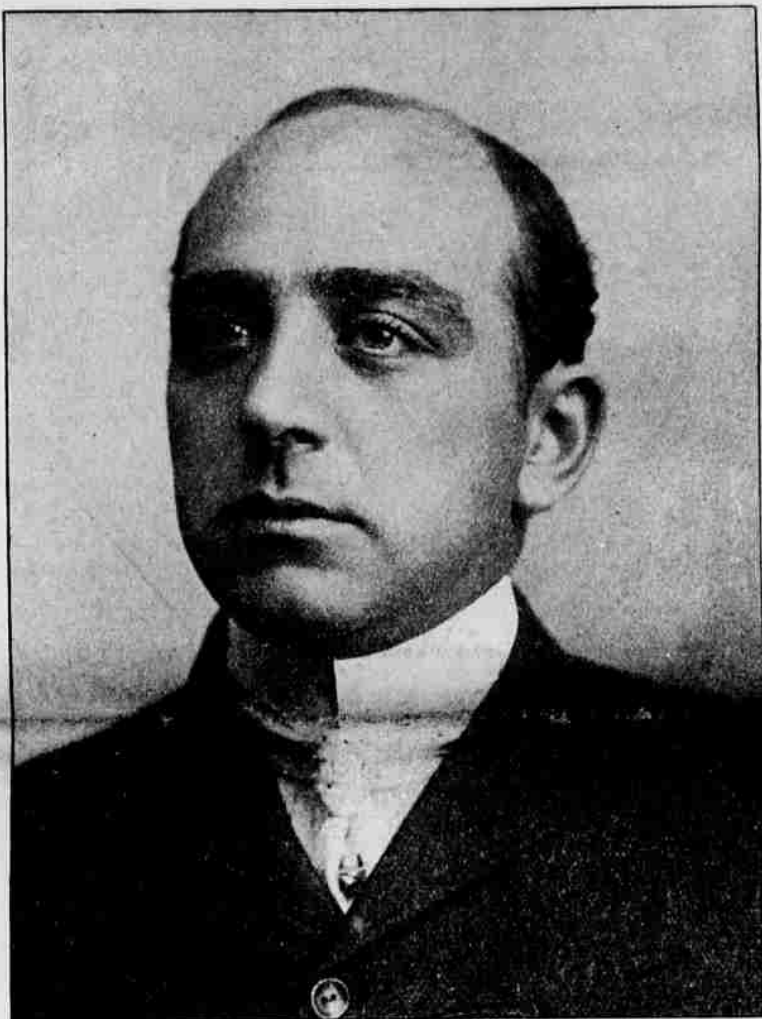
WOMEN IN RAILROAD SHOPS.

Susquehanna, Pa.—For the first time in the history of the Erie railroad shops at this place, women are being employed to operate drill presses and to work at other mechanical occupations.

Philadelphia—The Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has opened an employment bureau for women and has already engaged women to replace army and navy recruits.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES MEET.

St. Louis, Mo.—The convention of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America was attended by nearly 300 delegates. The reports of General President Flore and International Secretary Jere L. Sullivan indicate steady progress by these workers. Since the last convention the alliance membership has increased from 61,923 to 65,196.



JULIUS FLEISCHMANN

The First Citizen of Cincinnati and a Friend of Organized Labor.

Here's a New One

For a Labor Organization.—The Central Labor Council Attempts To Make a Trust Out of the Corner Newsboys and Asks City Council To Pass An Ordinance To That Effect.

Brother E. L. Hitchens, an employee of the Times-Star, who has been acting secretary of the Central Labor Council during the absence of W. D. Prout, has written to City Clerk Fred Schneller requesting him to have that body pass an ordinance permitting but one person to sell papers on each of the public street corners.

This is in accordance with the request submitted by the Newspaper Carriers' Protective Union No. 15289 in the following resolution:

"As the method of selling newspapers on the various street corners has become a disgrace and a menace to the public by the continued strife that is caused by having so many boys selling at a given point, be it

"Resolved, that we hereby enter a vigorous protest against such action, and be it further

"Resolved, that hereafter only one man control the selling of papers at any given point; and be it further

"Resolved, that the child labor laws of the state be complied with in regard to this particular case. We ask the Central Labor Council to indorse these resolutions and that a copy of the same be sent to the City Council of Cincinnati."

If the City Council has the power to pass such an ordinance and force all newspaper publishers to sell their papers

to one certain individual, whether his credit is good or not, then it has the right to compel every man to have his shirt washed at one laundry.

All the Central Labor Council can demand of the Cincinnati Post is that it employ union labor, pay union wages, and work their employees under union conditions, but they have no right to dictate to the Post, which members of the union it may employ.

We fail to see where the Central Labor Council is interested in this matter in any way, except to coerce the Post into selling their papers to agents, who for reasons of their own, they do not want.

This miniature newspaper war with all the blood on the horizon can be straightened out in a few minutes. Let the Times-Star have their agents and let the Post have theirs. If, however, the City Council believes that it can pass such an ordinance they should abolish the stands altogether. There is no need of a book store on every corner. The only idea the Labor Advocate had when it took up the matter in last week's issue, was to stop the assaults and worse, which were being committed on the public streets. This paper believes that common decency and public policy calls for a secession of the disgraceful scenes which have been enacted lately on the down-town thoroughfares. It also believes that the courts should not be cluttered up with cases of this kind and the expense of the hearings put on the taxpayers.

Did Not Revoke Charter

Of the Building Trades Council, But on the Contrary, the Members of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department Expect the Carpenters and Sheet Metal Workers to Carry Out the Agreement They Signed.—Resolution Adopted Protesting Against the Bone-Dry Amendment to the Food Regulation Bill.

The regular meeting of the Building Trades Council was called to order by President Jos. A. Cullen.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

The minutes of the Board of Business Agents were read and concurred in.

A resolution was offered and unanimously carried, protesting against the Bone-Dry Amendment of the Food Regulation bill, and the secretary was instructed to wire the fact to all Congressmen and Senators from Ohio.

The committee composed of Jos. A. Cullen, Frank Tweedy, Phil Fischer and Roy Herbert, who attended the New York meeting of the executive council of the Building Trades Department, reported that Bros. James Johnson, Phil Gassdorf, Jos. T. Humphreys and Wm. Perry, of the Painters' District Council, accompanied them on the trip.

The committee reported that they appeared before the executive council of the Building Trades Department on Friday afternoon, June 22nd, at the Continental Hotel, New York City, and presented evidence showing that the Cincinnati Building Trades Council had not violated Resolution No. 22, which provides for the protection of all inter-

state contractors who are fair to all the crafts of the building trades industry, and that the McCaul Company had not been fair to the Cincinnati Building Trades Council.

The executive council did not render a decision on the suspended charter of the Cincinnati Building Trades Council, but promised to do so next week.

It was the consensus of opinion of the members of the executive council that the metal trim work on the Courthouse should proceed at once according to the agreement between the Carpenters' District Council and the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, which provides for the work in question to be equally divided between the parties to the agreement.

President Donlin, of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, is expected to visit Cincinnati in the next few days and use his good offices to make both parties live up to the agreement they signed.

The committee was thanked by the council for the clear and conclusive way they presented the case to the executive council.

All trades reported business good. There being no further business the council adjourned.

LAWSON A LABOR AGENT.

Denver.—John R. Lawson, former international Board member of the United Mine Workers, is now labor agent for the Victor American Fuel Company, which recently signed an agreement with the miners' organization.

During the 1913-14 strike in southern Colorado the Victor American opposed the miners.

WON'T STOP HANGINGS.

Springfield, Ill.—Bungling work in drawing up the bill to stop hangings in this state has caused Governor Lowden to veto the measure on the advice of the state attorney general.

HINT ON H. C. OF L.

Georgetown, Del.—Strawberry growers in this locality are receiving from 75 cents to \$1.25 for a 32-quart crate of berries which cost them \$1.09 to deliver to the railroad station.

In Washington, D. C., these berries are retailed for 15 cents a quart or \$4.80 a crate.

TEAMSTERS MAKE GAINS.

Tacoma, Wash.—Teamsters' Union has secured a one-year contract with the Team Owners' Association. The union shop and increased wages are agreed to.

Prohibition Is Assailed

By Cardinal Gibbons—Creates Hypocrisy, He Asserts.

Baltimore, Md., June 25.—"I do not believe in the national prohibition of light wines and beer, and am of the opinion that such a law could not be enforced."

This statement was made by Cardinal Gibbons today when he was asked to comment on the bone-dry amendment to the food-control bill now before the Senate.

"I am opposed," the Cardinal continued, "to any statewide or nation-wide prohibition measures. A law of this kind interferes with the personal liberty and rights of the people and creates hypocrisy on the part of the public."

"If the people of any particular country district find conditions such that to have local option would mean the betterment of the community, then they should close the saloons in that district. But when it comes to having prohibition in large cities it is a bad thing."

Herbert C. Hoover, who is to be national food administrator, conferred with Cardinal Gibbons here today on the food situation in this country. As a result of Hoover's visit the Cardinal will issue a letter to be read in all the Catholic churches of the Baltimore diocese next Sunday urging upon all housewives the necessity for the practice of the strictest economy in their kitchens.